



Subject card

Subject name and code	Strength of Materials, PG_00055417						
Field of study	Mechatronics						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2022	Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024		
Education level	first-cycle studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	2	Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits			6.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Zakład Mechatroniki -> Institute of Mechanics and Machine Design -> Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Ship Technology						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	prof. dr hab. inż. Krzysztof Kaliński					
	Teachers	mgr inż. Katarzyna Pytka mgr inż. Grzegorz Banaszek prof. dr hab. inż. Krzysztof Kaliński					
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	75
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	75		6.0		69.0	150
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with methods applied in the area of strength of materials						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[K6_U01] is able to acquire information from literature, databases and other, properly chosen sources, integrate this information, interpret them, draw conclusions and formulate opinions	The student has the ability to solve basic problems related to the strength of materials, including the performance of simple engineering tasks. The student has the ability to analyze basic issues related to the strength of materials in the field of theory and solving simple tasks and practical problems. This includes the topics mentioned in the subject purpose and later. The student has the ability to assess the usefulness of the presented content both from the point of view of designing technical objects and their operation in the broadly understood technology, energy and environmental protection.	[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment
	[K6_W04] has organized and theoretically supported knowledge in terms of general mechanics, strength of materials, theory of mechanisms and machine dynamics, fluid dynamics, hydraulics and pneumatics, machine construction and engineering graphics	The student has the ability to analyze the basics of material strength, the compressive / tensile strength of a straight bar, strength analysis for statically indeterminate bar systems, torsional strength of bars, beam strength - bending, deformation of a bent beam, bar shear (shear bar), stress states, stress state and deformations, methods of determining stresses (shear forces, bending moments) and deformations for statically indeterminate bar systems, determination of elastic energy, stresses and deformations of bars and bar systems - energy methods, determination of elastic energy, stresses and deformations of beams and frames using the Maxwell method -Mohra, bar buckling, basics of the finite element method FEM. The student has the ability to model issues related to the strength of materials in the field of rigid bodies, biomechanics, mechanical systems, vibrations and basic mechanical structures.	[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge
	[K6_U03] has self-learning skills	The student has the ability to analyze basic issues related to the strength of materials in the field of theory and solving simple tasks and practical problems. This applies to the topics mentioned in the purpose of the subject.	[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment

Subject contents	<p>LECTURE. Basic terms of material strength: Modeling. Safety factor. Moments of inertia of plane figures. Compression and tension of bars: Equilibrium conditions and geometric conditions. Tensile and compression test. Hooke's law. Young's modulus. Poisson's ratio. Statically indeterminate problems. Torsion of bars. Bending of beams: Bending moments and transverse forces. Pure bending. Deformations and stresses in beams. Equation of the beam deflection axis. Boundary conditions. Clebsch's method. Effort of material: Hypothesis of specific energy of shear deformation. The maximum shear stress hypothesis. State of stress and strain: State of stress and deformation theory. Mohr circle. Statically indeterminate bar systems: Boundary conditions method. Superposition method. Energy methods: Castigliano and Menabre's theorems. Maxwell-Mohr method. Calculation of trusses and frames. Bar stability: Buckling of compression bars. Bended beams stability. Basics of the finite element method: Compression and tension of bars. General case of bar loads. TUTORIAL. Moments of inertia of plane figures. Compression and tension of bars. Statically indeterminate problems. Thermal and assembly deformations. Torsion of solid bars. Bending beams. Determination of internal forces and stresses in bars (dimensioning). Plane state of stress. Mohr's circle for a plane stress state. Principal stresses and maximum shear stresses. 1st colloquium. Complex strength issues. Castigliano's theorem. Menabrea-Castigliano theorem. Method of Maxwell-Mohr. Energy methods in statically indeterminate systems. Bar stability (buckling). 2nd Colloquium. Supplementary colloquium. LABORATORY. Static tensile test i static compression test of metals. Tensile test of metals: determination of the modulus of elasticity, conventional elasticity limit $R_{r0.05}$ ($R_{0.05}$) and conventional yield point $R_{r0.2}$ ($R_{0.2}$). Hardness test metals. Torsion test of metals and determination of the modulus of shear elasticity. Bending beam deflection test. Impact test of metals. Impact tensile test of metals.</p>														
Prerequisites and co-requisites	The student should have basic information in the field of applied physics and mathematics, mathematical analysis, numerical methods, solid state mechanics, including kinematics and dynamics, technical drawing and the basics of programming.														
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="453 927 794 958">Subject passing criteria</th> <th data-bbox="799 927 1141 958">Passing threshold</th> <th data-bbox="1145 927 1485 958">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="453 965 794 996">Lectures passing</td> <td data-bbox="799 965 1141 996">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1145 965 1485 996">60.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="453 1003 794 1034">Labs passing</td> <td data-bbox="799 1003 1141 1034">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1003 1485 1034">20.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="453 1041 794 1072">Tutorials passing</td> <td data-bbox="799 1041 1141 1072">50.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1041 1485 1072">20.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Lectures passing	50.0%	60.0%	Labs passing	50.0%	20.0%	Tutorials passing	50.0%	20.0%
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Recommended reading	Basic literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bąk R., Burczyński T.: Strength of materials with computer-aided elements. Warszawa: WNT 2001. 2. Dyląg Z., Jakubowicz A., Orłoś Z.: Strength of materials. Warszawa: WNT 1996 (t. I), 1997 (t. II). 3. Misiak J.: Applied mechanics. Statics and strength of materials. Warszawa: WNT 1996. 4. Kaliński K. J.: Supervision of dynamic processes in mechanical systems. Gdańsk: Wydaw. PG 2012. 5. Wojnicz W., Wittbrodt E.: Mechanical methods of testing materials. Laboratory exercises. Gdańsk: Wydaw. PG 2020. 													
	Supplementary literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Niezgodziński M.E., Niezgodziński T.: Formulas, charts and strength tables. Warszawa: WNT 1996. 2. Walczyk Z.: Strength of materials. Gdańsk: Wyd. PG 2000 (t. I), 2001 (t. II). 3. Piechnik S.: Thin-walled open bars. Kraków: Wyd. PK 2008. 													
	eResources addresses	<p>Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:</p> <p>Wytrzymałość materiałów, W, MTR, Ist, sem. 03, zima, 2023/24, (PG_00055417) - Moodle ID: 33277 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=33277</p> <p>Wytrzymałość materiałów, W, MTR, Ist, sem. 03, zima, 2023/24, (PG_00055417) - Moodle ID: 33277 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=33277</p>													

<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<p>Theory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bar compressed/tensioned by continuous load. 2. Torsion of a straight bar with a circular cross-section. Equilibrium conditions, geometric conditions and physical relationships. 3. Material effort. Hypothesis of specific energy of shear strain. 4. Elastic energy of bar systems. Bending and shear bars. 5. Elastic buckling of straight bars. Eulerian cases. <p>Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A hollow steel bar with an external diameter D_2, fixed at both ends, is loaded with a moment M at a distance of $0.5L$ from the right end. Plot the torques, maximum shear stresses and torsion angle. Given: M [Nm], G [Pa], D_1 [m], D_2 [m], L [m]. 2. A uniform beam with a circular cross-section, placed on supports A and B, was loaded as shown in the drawing. Given: q, a, k_g, k_t. Draw plots of bending moments and transverse (shear) forces. Determine the dimension d of the beam taking into account the condition of permissible normal bending stresses and the condition of permissible shear stresses during bending. 3. A beam of length l and stiffness EI, fixed at one end and pinned at the other end, is loaded with a pair of forces M and a uniformly distributed load q acting over length l. Determine the angle of rotation of the beam at half of its length, using the Castigliano theorem and the Menabrei-Castigliano principle.
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>